



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1859.

THE RECENT ELECTION.—The returns are now coming in, and we give them, for the present, at least, without note or comment, as fast as they are received. After the smoke of the battle shall have cleared off, and we are enabled to see the actual general result, with an accurate statement of the details of the contest, the different parties will form and express their own conclusions, as to the whys and wherefores.

The official London Gazette, of May 13, contains a royal proclamation, which declares her Majesty at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States, and firmly determined to abstain altogether from taking any part directly or indirectly in the war between Austria and Saradinia and France; and her Majesty's subjects are commanded to observe a strict neutrality. The proclamation then proceeds to point out the various acts in violation of neutrality which are to be guarded against. The London Star argues that England, by declaring her neutrality in a struggle, the only avowed object of which is a violation of treaties, confesses that the treaties of Vienna are not worth fighting about, and gives them up altogether.

In its city article on the 14th inst., the London Times points out that, although the statute law of the United States precludes altogether the possibility of registering European ships under the American flag, it will be quite practicable to place such vessels under that flag by a bill of sale drawn up by an American Consul, with a certificate that she is owned by an American citizen. She will then get the protection afforded by the U. S. government, remaining, with regard to tonnage dues and all similar conditions, under the liabilities common to any foreign vessel. Should England become involved in war, it is probable that increased latitude might be given by special acts to facilitate the granting even of a national registry.

The will of the late William W. Cox, of Charles county, Md., contained the following clause:—"I also devise and bequeath to my negro woman Kitty and her children, John, Catharine, Sarah and Charles, shall work for themselves by paying the executor, annually, one cent per year here." This bequest, the Port Tobacco Times, says, fails, in the opinion of Judge Crain, and he has declared it null and void, as against the policy of the laws of the State, as exhibited by repeated acts of the Legislature of Maryland.

The great chess ovation in honor of the genius of Paul Morphy, the far famed champion of the game, came off at the New York University, on Wednesday last, with great eclat. About 1,500 ladies and gentlemen were present. The presentation of the chess men was made by Mr. John Van Buren and the watch by Mr. H. J. A. Fuller. Mr. Morphy replied in a neat and graceful manner, acknowledging the compliment that was paid him in a manner to elicit much applause and sympathy at the hands of the audience.

The subscriptions to the new French loan of 100,000,000, are said to have trebled that amount, although every one presumes that it is only to be the first of a series. It has all along been proclaimed that the present war is not to be one of aggrandisement for France, but the people must contemplate obtaining some reimbursement for their outlay. They can hardly expect to get it from Austria in money.

The Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations will hold its sixth annual Convention on the 13th July next, at Troy, New York. All the railroads from Baltimore (south) to Georgia have granted half fare to delegates, and it is hoped similar arrangements will be made between this city and Troy.

Charles Carroll Cochran, a young man who was employed as book-keeper in the store of Buckley & Co., No. 7 College Place, New York, and who boarded at No. 21 Amity place, was found dead on Wednesday morning in his bed. From the circumstances it is believed that his death was the result of violence.

"A precedent" is brought forward in the Washington Constitution, to favor the idea of "bringing about the annexation of Cuba without delay"—which looks very much as if "bringing about," meant "seizing and taking."

The most noticeable event reported by the last European arrival, is the sudden resignation of Count Buol Shauenstein, the Austrian Prime Minister, but whether it favors the hopes of peace, or portends more determined war, is yet to be revealed.

Samuel Turner has been convicted at New-castle, Del., of the outrage on Miss Norris. The punishment is death. A young man named Robinson had previously been convicted of being concerned in the same outrage, and sentenced to be hung.

Mr. Paul Morphy has accepted the invitation of the Chess Club of Baltimore to visit Baltimore. It is designed by his friends there to mark his visit by some complimentary hospitalities.

A new mania for committing murders appears to have broken out. Our exchanges from all parts of the country are filled with accounts of bloody doings.

New movements are on foot relative to the proposed "Baltimore and Potomac Railroad." See an article, in to-day's paper, from the Baltimore Exchange, on the subject.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, England, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on the 17th inst.

Kosuth is in London, which city he has not quitted since the war began.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Boston, May 26.—Capt. Crowell and mate, of the brig *Roscoe*, which put into Hyannis on the 8th, with a fugitive slave on board, and which he afterwards transferred to the schr. *Elizabeth* and sent back to Norfolk, was arrested here this morning, and imprisoned, to answer the charge of kidnapping. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Capt. Bacon, of the schr. *Elizabeth*, on the same charge.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Peter Taylor arrived this afternoon at Long-coming, New Jersey, with twenty thousand dollars of counterfeit notes, in 5s of the State Bank of Camden, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, and Eastern Bank. The officer recovered the plates of 5s on the Merchants' Bank of New York, Rhinehart Bank, New York, Corn Exchange and Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. An immense amount of printing tools were also taken.

Berlin, May 26.—The Episcopal Convention of New Jersey, have been balloting all the afternoon for a bishop.

Wilmington, Del., May 25.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, (N. S.) has been engaged the entire day in discussing the report of the committee on foreign missions. The report proposes denominational action in connection with the board, and professes to remove the obstacles in the way of a harmonious co-operation, as well as to excite a deeper interest in the missions of the church.

Leavenworth, May 25.—The overland express from Denver city, on the 13th inst., arrived here to-day. The panic among the emigrants at the mining regions had subsided in a great measure, and a better feeling prevailed among them. Quartz mines continue to be discovered, and they promise to yield well. Gold dust was offered in limited quantities at Denver city.

Boston, May 26.—A public meeting in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, was held at the Central Church last evening, and was fully attended. Addresses were made by the Rev. Luther Farnham, of Boston; R. V. Cushman, of Charleston; the Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, Me., and the Rev. A. A. Willets, of Philadelphia.

Cincinnati, May 26.—The Democratic State Convention in session here have nominated R. R. Ranney for Governor by acclamation; H. C. Whitman for Supreme Judge; Volney Dorsey for Auditor; Wm. Bushnell for Treasurer of State, and Jacob Reinhardt for Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, May 25.—The argument in the habeas corpus case of Bushnell and Langston (the slave rescued at Oberlin) was opened to-day by A. G. Riddle, esq., for the prisoners, followed by Attorney-General Wolcott.

Chicago, May 26.—Iowa City was on Tuesday last visited by a dreadful tornado, which swept away houses, barns, &c. The storm extended over a space of some ten or twelve miles. Four persons were killed and twelve seriously injured. Of a family named Morgan, the father, son, and grandson were killed. The loss of property is unknown.

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.
We have reason to fear that the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, as originally proposed, is no longer possible. The Frederickburg Railroad Company, with whose line of rail the Potomac road would have connected, having finally refused to render that assistance which was once supposed would have been accorded, it is now suggested to change the direction of the line of route, starting from Marlborough, in Prince George's County—so as to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, either at its junction with the Railway to Annapolis, or else to connect with the latter road at the point where it will probably intersect the projected road to Elkridge Landing. By the first mentioned route the distance to be traversed by rail would not be so great, as it would be by the second it would be scarcely less than twenty-eight miles. Both routes find their respective advocates among the land owners of the two sections through one of which it is proposed to build the road, and it is feared that this want of unanimity among those who are specially interested in having a railway connection with this city will retard the progress of the work. Under these circumstances, we learn that the Directors are urged to sell the charter of the Potomac Road to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, on condition that the latter agree, within one year, to extend a good, substantial and efficient branch of their road from the Annapolis Junction to the town of Upper Marlboro', and that notice has been given that a resolution to the effect will be offered at the ensuing meeting of the subscribers to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in June next.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

Whitewashing Extraordinary.
The Detroit Free Press of the 19th inst. contains a very elaborate "puff" of the policy and measures of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, showing that they are entitled to the applause and approval of the Democratic party of the Union, and summing them up, in part, as follows:

"The Administration has produced a settlement of the Kansas question and established perfect order in that long-distracted Territory."

No, that the "settlement" was produced, not by, but in spite of, the Administration. "It has put an end to the filibustering expeditions of Walker & Co."

There, again, you are drawing on your imagination for your facts. "Walker & Co." are at this moment in full blast in Mexico, murdering and robbing, and what the next overland mail will doubtless inform us. Besides—did not the Administration do its best to disgrace gallant old Commodore Paulding, for stopping the last filibuster raid of "Walker & Co." on Nicaragua?

"It has put an end to the rebellion in Utah, and established order and peace in that Territory."

The rebellion in Utah (see the last news) is broken out afresh. Order and peace are not. The Administration spent some millions, pretending to put down the rebellion—but the next Administration will probably have the work all to do over again.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Sun and the Stars.

The relation of the sun and the stars—the true place of the sun in the universe—is now well established. Within a very few years astronomers have discovered the distance between the stars and the earth. This distance is about two hundred and six thousand times the distance of the sun from the earth; a product still more striking when it is considered with that rapidity light travels. Thus Alpha, in the constellation of the Centaur, is supposed by some to be the star nearest to the earth; its light takes more than three years to reach us; so that, were the star annihilated, we should still see it for three years after its destruction. Let it be remembered, then, that light travels at the rate of say one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles per second; that the day is composed of eighty-six thousand four hundred seconds, and the year of 365 days; and the immensity of the numbers is almost bewildering. Furnished then, with these data, let us transport the sun to the place of this star, and the vast circuit which it in the morning rises majestically above the horizon, and in the evening occupies a considerable time in descending entirely below the same line, would have dimensions almost imperceptible, even with the aid of the most powerful telescopes and its brilliancy would range among the stars of the third magnitude.

A Rich Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1859.

H. H. McCarty, Esq.:
Dear Sir:—We have frequently sent you circulars, and have often thought it strange that we have not heard from you. However, our object in writing this time, is to offer you the preference to purchase a very finely arranged package of 26 tickets in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class II., drawing May 21st. This package gives you the advantage of \$32.50 worth of tickets for the cost of only \$20. The same has, from its repeated success, won the title of the Lucky Package, and to convince you of our confidence in its success, we will promise to send you another package free of charge, if the first fails to draw a three number prize, the lowest being \$250. See full scheme within. We make this offer in good faith, with an effort to sell you the capital, \$40,000, and we hope you will accept it. Enclose us \$20, and the package will be sent by return mail, the result of which, we confidently think, will be satisfactory to you.

Yours, truly,
CORBIN & Co.,
Box 190 Post Office, Baltimore, Md.
N. B.—Price tickets or certificates cashed as soon as returned.

WESPORT, Mo., May 16, 1859.
My Dear Sir:—Your very kind favor is received, contents duly noted, and properly appreciated.

I am overwhelmed with a sense of obligation to your unaccountable partiality to an entire stranger, and I am puzzled to guess in what manner I have recommended myself to your favor. Are you smitten by my personal beauty—dazzled by the refulgent beams of my rising "star"—or have you heard of certain little circumstances in my personal history going to show a large degree of confidence, credulity, greenness, or whatever you may call it, rendering me a fair subject for financial experiments? But whatever may be the moving cause impelling you to this generosity, be assured your disinterested action is properly prized, and your generous proposal readily accepted. You may send that "very finely arranged package" by return mail, and such is my confidence in its success and its well-worn "title of the lucky package," that I do not deem it necessary to enclose any funds to pay for it. You may retain \$20 out of the \$250 which it is almost certain to draw—and if it should (as it probably may) draw the capital prize of \$40,000, you may retain another \$20 as a slight testimonial of my distinguished consideration. Should it happen, per bare possibility, that the package should draw a three number prize, you need not send the other package, but retain it as payment for the first.

You say you have frequently sent me your circulars, and you have often thought it strange that you had not heard from me. I am truly sorry that my remissness has caused you any uneasiness of mind, and my apology is that I did not know the circulars were from a partial friend and admirer, but, so far as I gave them any thought at all, I had supposed they were from some Peter Funk or bogus speculator, of which you know, dear Corbin & Co., there are many in the Eastern cities. As a general thing, I pay no attention to circulars unless ordered to be published in my paper, and accompanied by the rhino or spandulicks.

Please send me a lock of your hair before the State officials get all of it, and oblige your devoted friend, H. H. McCarty. P. S.—If not deemed inquisitive, dear Corbin & Co., let me know (in confidence) to how many hundreds throughout the country your expansive benevolence has induced you to send duplicate letters of the one sent me? H. M. M.

The Young Emperor of Austria.
Mr. Everett, in this week's N. Y. "Ledger" (Paper No. 23) has the following description of Francis Joseph:

"The Emperor of Austria, now twenty-nine years of age, was, at the age of eighteen, called to the throne of the Hapsburgs, at a period of perilous convulsion, by the abdication of his imbecile uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, and the voluntary renunciation of the right of succession by his father. He was thought, even at immature age, to evince a capacity for sovereign power, and to retain a sound judgment, and the influence of his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, and the advice of wise counsellors, coming in aid of no ordinary tact, firmness and resolution, he carried the empire through the immense perils of the crisis—brought the revolution to a close—appeased Hungary, in appearance at least in reality—harmonized the various races subject to his rule—preserved the neutrality of his empire in the Crimean war, though sorely pressed and greatly tempted by France and England to take an active part—and maintained, when strained almost to rupture, relations of friendship with the great rival German power, the King of Prussia. With eleven years prospective experience to retain an impartial recollection of the humiliations of his family and Empire in the wars of the French Revolution, and to burn to wipe out the names of Austerlitz and Wagram from the history of Europe."

How the Armies Stand.
The Austrians, after pushing their reconnoissances and even offensive movements by means of bodies of one, two, and three thousand men, almost up to the entrenched lines of the Sardinians at several points, have retired, and appear to be concentrating behind the river Sesia, as if decided upon making a stand there. They are throwing up defences on the left bank, at points extending over a distance of forty miles, and as the stream is not fordable for man or horse, they hope to doubt to be able to give the French or Sardinians a warm reception, if they should attack them.

This movement of the Austrian army seems to have decided the French and Sardinian commanders in moving their troops, which were previously planted along the line from Novi, past Alessandria to Casale, farther North; so that the right wing of the allied army is now at Alessandria, and the North on the Dora Baltea, and with much reduced garrisons defending Genoa, Novi and Turin.

The armies are thus more concentrated than before, and lie along in two long bodies face to face, at a distance varying from six miles on the South, to twenty to twenty miles on the North, on the plain between the Sesia and the Dora Baltea rivers.—By whom and when are hostilities to be commenced?

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The steamer Tennessee, has arrived, from Vera Cruz the 23d, and with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th instant. The Miramontes have got up a movement for the return of Santa Anna.

Gen. Woll was marching to the attack of Tampico.

The conduct, which was to leave the City of Mexico on the 24th, for Vera Cruz, would have cost several millions in specie.

The English residents of the capital had made strong representations to Mr. Otway, the English minister, relative to the Tacubaya massacre.

Mr. Hargous, of the New York house which has just suspended on the Tehuantepec Company's acceptances, is on board the Tennessee. The Coatzacoalcas will not sail to-morrow, she having been attached, but it is believed that matters will be arranged to send her off in a few days.

General Twiggs, U. S. Army, was at the point of death, at San Antonio, Texas.

Remarkable Fountain of Natural Gas.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 23d has the following communication:
During a late tour through Western Canada, I visited some curious wells, which had been dug during the past season. They are in the township of Howard, about fifteen miles southeasterly from Chatham and two of them are about 200 yards apart. They were dug of the ordinary size, about 30 feet, and then bored about 50 feet more, when a stream of gas rushed up suddenly with a roaring sound that could be heard a furlong distant.

A tube, long enough to reach above the top of the ground, was made and driven into the hole, and the well bricked up. It soon filled with water to within about ten feet of the top, the gas escaping through the tube, and the water clear and without any bad taste. But in a short time the gas commenced rising through the water, which it keeps in a constant state of ebullition as in a kettle over a brisk fire; the water rising near one side of the well, and rolling toward the other side—and having very much the appearance of dirty soapuds. No smell is apparent at the top of the well, and the water when drawn from it soon settles, and becomes clear and pleasant to the taste.

The other well exhibited nearly the same phenomena, and as they were unwilling to risk life in it, it has been filled with earth, but the gas still rises through the mud, and has formed for itself three apertures, or craters, at the surface, the largest being of oval shape, ten by eighteen inches in diameter, the bottom being mud, about the consistency of thick butter, and the gas rises through it in bubbles with such force as to throw blanches of mud upwards and outwards of a distance full four feet. I saw it only in the daytime, but was told that it could be ignited with a match, and that it would burn a long time.

A friend who has since visited it writes thus: "I think it the grandest sight I ever saw. We visited it about midnight. We saw the light some time before we reached the house, and were informed that the gas had ignited of itself or by means unknown to the family. There are three openings in the top of the well, the largest about the size of a pail. From the largest ascends a clear about three feet high, which burns very clear and as bright as a heap of shavings. From the other apertures the flames are smaller, but equally clear and all over the surface of the well are cracks through which issues a flame resembling burning sulphur."

About seven miles from Chatham there is another well dug in the same manner as the above described, which exhibits nearly the same phenomena, and in which, although the water in and above the clay is very hard, the water, is as soft as rain water and is drawn to quite a distance in summer by the neighbors, for washing purposes. The gas in this well has been on fire several weeks at a time.

Napoleon to the French Army.

"I come to place myself at your head, to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggle of a people vindicating their independence, and to rescue them from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause which has the sympathies of the civilized world."

"I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were engraved on the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same today. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of these glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army. Here forget it not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact and abundant not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new armies of precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry."

"Soldiers! Let us all do our duty and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo: 'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister.'"

"Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859."

Solid Upper Leather Boots.

A simple and effective plan for making boots, whereby the upper is one solid piece, instead of being divided and sewn up, as is usual, has lately been introduced. In this process of manufacture, the uppers are cut out of a flat piece of leather to the usual external contour in the ordinary way, the leather being cut double, so as to insure accuracy of form. Each upper includes the whole of the leather forming the shoe, except the sole, the quarters being allowed for in the solid piece of leather forming what is usually the upper. Each piece of leather is cut through at the two ankle portions, where the quarters are ordinarily joined on so as to form an inclined or sloping slit on each side. In this condition the leather is crimped, to form the instep portion to the required shape, on a wooden crimping block. The slitted portions at the ankles are now filled up with either elastic gusset pieces or otherwise, such filling up pieces being sewed to the edges of the slits, the open condition of the leather affording great facilities for doing this. The leather so cut and crimped, and fitted with the elastic pieces, is now in a condition for sewing up at the extremity of the heel and for the attachment of the sole.—*Albany Argus.*

Book Importations.

One of the New York booksellers, who makes annual visits to Europe to fill orders for college and private libraries, takes with him this year orders exceeding in amount those of any previous year. They are chiefly from the west, or, if we understand the announcement, the increase is in the western orders. While every popular and saleable book produced in Europe is sought here, there are many valuable works, which, owing to their expensive, technical, or professional character, cannot be profitably reprinted. Nevertheless, public libraries, and the collections of gentlemen who pursue specialties are incomplete without them. There are also editions of old works which are not reprinted either here or in Europe, which have high value for their intrinsic worth, and others as curiosities of literature. In a certain sense they are the raw material from which will be produced domestic articles.—*The "Stockholder" (Cincinnati)* proposes to unite the Germans of all the States, and that they insist on the passage of resolutions to the following effect:

1. That the act of the Massachusetts legislature and electors be condemned as unconstitutional and void.

2. That Massachusetts delegates be excluded from the national convention. If the Massachusetts delegates are not excluded, the Germans and all liberal men should hold a convention to decide any further measures.

The Democrat insists that, in case the National Republican convention refuses to condemn the Massachusetts act, the German republicans must break off from the Republican party entirely.

NEW MARKET, Shenandoah co., Va., May 24.—Our wheat crop is looking very well, and if nothing happens to it, we will make a large crop. Some of the fields are thin, but as a general thing it will make a large crop. The seventeen year locusts made their appearance about the 15th of this month, and are getting to be very numerous. A. N.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

On Thursday evening, the discussion of the subject of the proposed division of the diocese was resumed, and the question recurring on the resolution of Mr. Bowie, referring it, the resolution was lost.

Rev. Dr. Norwood, of Georgetown, obtained the floor, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to touch on the insufficiency of the salary of the presiding bishop. The Chair.—Did the chair ever complain of the insufficiency of his salary? The chair appeals to the convention.

At this stage Bishop Whittingham quitted the chair with a considerable exhibition of feeling, and retired to the robing room.—This unexpected movement caused some excitement among those of the delegates and spectators, who did not understand the motive.

Rev. R. H. Waters was called to the chair and the business of the convention proceeded. Rev. Mr. Norwood continued his remarks, and cries of "sit down," "go on," &c. He said he had a right to address the convention, and would be asked no favors. He was followed in his remarks by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Kent county; Mr. Smyth, of the same county; Senator Pearce; and Mr. Davis, of Montgomery; Rev. Mr. Rolf, of Baltimore; and Tench Tilghman, of Talbot co.

Previous to the question being put, the bishop returned to the chair.

Calls for the question were made as each speaker took his seat, but others rising gained the floor before the question could be put by the chair.

Finally, at 7 o'clock, a vote was obtained on the resolution proposing to divide the diocese, after being under discussion nearly 10 hours.

The vote stood as follows:—Clergy for division, 68; against division, 28. Laity for division 41; against division, 40.

The chair announced the resolution carried by both orders. The announcement was followed by some applause from the north gallery, which was suppressed.

Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Talbot, proposed to introduce a resolution cutting off all further discussion on the subject.

A lay delegate appearing on the floor his voice was added to the vote of the laity—which stood 41 to 41. Another lay delegate then appeared and voted "nay" on the resolution to divide the diocese, which changed the complexion of the question before the convention, and the chair announced that the resolution to divide the diocese was not carried—nays 42, yeas 41. Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock next morning.

Farming in the West.

Mr. Horace Greeley, in a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, says:

"Illinois is growing. There are new blocks in her cities, new dwellings in her every village, new breakings on the soil that edge of almost every prairie. The short, cold, and the more improved appearance within the last fortnight is said by those who have observed them from day to day to be beyond credence on any testimony but that of eyesight. Here, every horse or ox that can plow is hitched to a plough or harrow whenever darkness or rain does not forbid; and by ploughing the dryest ridges first and seeding them just so, nearly every cultivator can keep putting in seed at least four days per week from March till June. Many will plant corn this year till the middle of June, and even later, unless compelled sooner to desist in order to commence cultivating the first planted. Then cultivation will require every hour till harvesting begins; and this (including haying) will last till it is full time to plough for winter wheat. No busier season was ever seen than this is to be from the Hudson to the Mississippi. You see four horses or oxen at work to one in pasture, and there are thousands of farmers who would plant or sow a quarter more if they had grain to feed their teams than they will now be able to do. There are few travelling in the cars, few idling about stores or taverns, but many in the fields. May a bounteous Heaven smile on their labors!"

Land Speculations at the West.

A native of Massachusetts, thirty years ago, sold a lot in St. Louis, Mo., for \$1,500. To-day, in having become a business centre, it cannot be bought for \$40,000. Another gentleman went to Kansas in 1854, taking with him \$7,000. The property he has acquired there from this nucleus is now worth \$200,000. Property in Leavenworth which sold in 1855 for \$3 or \$4,000 in now worth \$15,000. The same is the case in St. Joseph, Kansas City, Lawrence, and a few other promising places. Men in those places have become wealthy, not from a superior sagacity, but from having invested a little money in the early history of the Territory. In 1856, an Ohio gentleman paid \$100 per acre for a tract of land adjoining Leavenworth, and within six months got an advance of \$1,000 per acre. But a change has taken place. In 1858 paper cities sprang up in great abundance. Shares in them sold readily from \$300 to \$1,800. In one of them a lot 25x150 sold then for \$1,000. They would not any of them now bring \$40 per lot. A great deal of Eastern capital was sunk in these embryonic cities.

An Austrian Proclamation.

The mildness and the benignity of the Austrian rule may be inferred from the recent proclamation put forth by the commander of the Austrian forces in Piedmont.—The proclamation is to the inhabitants of Placenza, who are informed that a Court of Provost had been established, and that it would apply both a punishment—that of death. It then enumerates the acts to be punished as capital offences. Among these are demonstrations of any kind against Austrian authority; concealing arms or ammunition; possessing arms; joining in assemblies, armed or unarmed; singing revolutionary songs; using secret or revolutionary signs; disobedience to the orders of the military, or harboring foreigners without reporting their names to the authorities. The proclamation is, in fact, a perfect illustration of the system of repression to which Austria has resorted to maintain her rule in Italy.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Massachusetts Two-Year Amendment.

Since the passage of the Massachusetts amendment, on the 9th inst., the German press throughout the country is full of speculation as to what is to be done next.

The "Stockholder" (Cincinnati) proposes to unite the Germans of all the States, and that they insist on the passage of resolutions to the following effect:

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A Racing Scene.

In the contest for the Deo stakes at the Chester (England) races, an exciting scene occurred. Just as the foremost horses were nearing the winning post, the attention of the spectators was diverted from them, and directed to the fallen horses and riders, who were sprawling all over the course, and surrounded by a closely compacted crowd.—Summerside was the first to go down; Maid of the Mist fell over her; and directly afterwards Wells scrambled up, but in the next moment Rainbow, who was just coming through the horses struck Wells and his mare, and fell heavily. Benbow and Aston rolling over Summerside nearly simultaneously. Wells had to be dragged from under the horse. The rider of Benbow, was conveyed in men's arms into the weighing stand. Maid of the Mist galloped past the stand in the wake of Actaeon and Independence. Crosswell mounted Aston, and also rode home. Only Wells and Ashmall were seriously injured, but the horse Rainbow was led dead upon the course, with his neck broken, and a compound fracture of the thigh. Ashmall had no serious hurts, but a severe contusion of the ribs and thighs, and Wells has a concussion of the brain, but he is going on favorably. All classes of spectators seemed impressed with the serious nature of the accident, and paid little attention to the races which were decided after the event which gave rise to the calamity.

Municipal Expenses of Baltimore.

In the City Council on Monday the ordinance entitled "the general appropriation ordinance for the year 1859" was called up, and, after being slightly amended, was adopted. The following is a general summary of the various appropriations:

General expenses	\$706,343 98
City Collector's office	15,550 00
City Warren's department	29,600 00
City Commissioners' department	66,710 00
Health department	72,200 00
Police department	234,500 00
Fire department	30,000 00
Internal improvements (estimated)	396,992 92
Public schools	201,300 00
City poor, House of Refuge, Dispensaries, and Hospitals	62,165 30
Courts, Jails, Corners, &c.	121,102 40
	\$1,055,354 41